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November 2, 2004

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: In the Matter of Violent Programming and Its Impact on Children
MB Docket No. 04-261

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On October 15, 2004, the Media Associations filed their Comments in the above-referenced proceeding. Part II.C. of the Media Association's Comments, entitled "Reality Check for Research Findings," described the decline in violent crime rates in recent years.

Ten days after the Media Associations filed their Comments, the FBI released its most recent crime statistics (*see* Press Release, *FBI Releases Crime Statistics for 2003*, attached as Exhibit 1 to this letter). Therefore, the Media Associations would like to supplement their Comments to bring these recent statistics to the Commission's attention.

The FBI reported that the volume of violent crime dropped 25.6 percent from 1994 to 2003. Further, the rate of violent crime (*i.e.*, the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) has dropped 33.4 percent since 1994. *See* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2003* at 11 (attached as Exhibit 2 to this letter).

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Table 1 of *Crime in the United States, 2003* (attached as Exhibit 3 to this letter) details the decline in specific violent crimes, by both volume and rate. For example, the murder rate has declined 29.3 percent since 1994, forcible rapes have declined by 8.6%, robberies by 33.2%, and aggravated assaults by 22.9 percent. The violent crime rates have declined by even higher percentages : murder rates have decreased 36.7%, rape rates have decreased 18.2%, robbery rates have decreased 40.2%, and aggravated assault rates have decreased 31.0 percent.

These recently released statistics show that, despite the continuing efforts of media critics to link television programming to increased violent behavior, the facts do not support such an assertion. If the allegedly pervasive violent programming is responsible for crime, then violent crime rates should be increasing, not decreasing.

Sincerely,

Robert Corn-Revere /s/
Robert Corn-Revere
Counsel to Media Associations

Enclosures

EXHIBIT 1



U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

For Immediate Release
October 25, 2004

Washington D.C.
FBI National Press Office

FBI Releases Crime Statistics for 2003

Washington, D.C.-The Federal Bureau of Investigation released crime figures for 2003 which showed that violent crime in the Nation declined 3.0 percent and property crime decreased 0.2 percent from the estimated volumes in 2002. Further, the 5- and 10-year trend data indicated that the volume of violent crime declined 3.1 percent from the 1999 estimate and 25.6 percent from the 1994 estimate. The volume of property crime rose 2.2 percent when compared to the 1999 data but fell 14.0 percent when compared to the 1994 data. A comparison of 2002 with 2003 data showed that the rate of violent crime in the Nation, estimated at 475.0 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, decreased 3.9 percent in 2003. The rate of property crime occurrences nationwide in 2003, estimated at 3,588.4 property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, decreased 1.2 percent from the 2002 property crime rate.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program presented the data today in its annual publication, *Crime in the United States, 2003*. More than 17,000 city, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies representing 93.0 percent of the Nation's population voluntarily submitted crime statistics in 2003. The UCR Program presents data in two crime categories: violent crime and property crime. The violent crime category is made up of the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crime category is comprised of the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. In this report, the FBI also provides data on arson, hate crime, and law enforcement personnel in the Nation.

Violent Crime

- At nearly 1.4 million offenses, the estimated volume of violent crime in the United States in 2003 declined 3.0 percent from the 2002 figure.
- In 2003, the offense of murder was the only violent crime to show an increase in volume, 1.7 percent, compared to the 2002 data.
- Collectively, the Nation's cities experienced a 3.9-percent decrease in violent crime in comparison to the 2002 figure. Violent crime decreased 3.7 percent in the Nation's nonmetropolitan counties and 1.0 percent in the Nation's metropolitan counties.
- More than 30 percent (30.7) of violent crimes were committed with personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc. Perpetrators used firearms in 26.9 percent and knives or cutting instruments in 15.2 percent of violent crimes. Other weapons were used in 27.3 percent of violent offenses during 2003.
- The UCR Program estimated that in 2003 law enforcement agencies nationwide made 597,026 arrests for violent crime. Arrests for violent crime accounted for 4.4 percent of the estimated number of all arrests.

Property Crime

- The 10.4 million property crimes estimated for 2003 reflected a slight decline (-0.2 percent) when compared to the 2002 estimate.
- In the Nation's cities collectively, property crime decreased 0.3 percent from the 2002 figure. In nonmetropolitan counties, property crime increased 0.6 percent and in metropolitan counties, 0.2 percent.
- Victims of property crimes (excluding arson) lost an estimated \$17 billion, a 2.1-percent increase from the 2002 estimated dollar loss. Of the total loss, an estimated \$8.6 billion was lost as a result of motor vehicle thefts, an estimated \$4.9 billion was lost as a result of larceny-thefts, and an estimated \$3.5 billion was lost as a result of burglaries.
- Arrests for property crime accounted for 11.8 percent of the estimated number of arrests in 2003. Most of the property crime arrests (71.3 percent) were for larceny-theft.

Clearances

- Law enforcement agencies nationwide cleared 46.5 percent of violent crimes in 2003. By offense type, agencies cleared 62.4 percent of murders, 55.9 percent of aggravated assaults, 44.0 percent of forcible rapes, and 26.3 percent of robberies.
- Nationally in 2003, 12.2 percent of violent crime clearances involved only juveniles. Among the population groups, 12.2 percent of violent crime clearances in cities collectively involved only juveniles; 12.7 percent of violent crime clearances in metropolitan counties and 9.8 percent in nonmetropolitan counties involved only juveniles.
- Across the United States, law enforcement agencies cleared 16.4 percent of all reported property crime in 2003. By offense, agencies cleared 18.0 percent of larceny-thefts and 13.1 percent of both burglaries and motor vehicle thefts.
- In 2003, 19.3 percent of all property crime clearances involved only juveniles.

Arrests

- Excluding traffic offenses, law enforcement agencies in the Nation made an estimated 13.6 million arrests in 2003.
- The national arrest rate was 4,695.1 arrests per 100,000 in population.
- The violent crime arrest rate was 205.3 per 100,000 inhabitants; the property crime arrest rate was 558.4 per 100,000 inhabitants.
- In 2003, law enforcement in the Nation's cities collectively reported an arrest rate of 5,109.3 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. Law enforcement agencies in the Nation's metropolitan counties made 3,731.0 arrests per 100,000 in population; law enforcement agencies in the Nation's nonmetropolitan counties made 3,961.2 arrests per 100,000 in population.

- Compared to the data from 2002, the number of arrests in 2003 showed a slight increase, 0.2 percent. The number of arrests for violent crime in 2003 decreased 2.3 percent; the number of arrests for property crime increased 0.7 percent.
- Adults comprised 83.7 percent of all arrestees in 2003.
- By gender, 76.8 percent of those arrested in the Nation were male. Compared to the 2002 data, the number of males arrested in 2003 declined 0.4 percent; the number of females arrested in 2003 increased 1.9 percent.
- An examination of arrestee data by race indicated that 70.6 percent of those arrested in the United States in 2003 were white.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

- The UCR Program estimated that 16,503 murders occurred in the United States in 2003. This figure represents a 1.7-percent increase from the 2002 estimate.
- Law enforcement agencies provided the UCR Program with supplementary data for 14,408 murders in 2003. These data showed that most murder victims (90.6 percent) were adults and most were males (77.6 percent). Of the male murder victims, 8.2 percent were juveniles (persons under the age of 18). Juvenile females comprised 13.5 percent of female murder victims nationwide. By race, 48.7 percent of murder victims were white, 48.5 percent were black, and the remainder were of other races.
- In 44.5 percent of murders, the relationship of the murder victim to the offender was unknown. Of the 55.5 percent of murders in which the victim/offender relationship was known, 77.6 percent of the victims knew their assailants.
- In those murders for which law enforcement personnel reported victim and offender relationship data, 32.3 percent of females were killed by their husbands or boyfriends, and 2.5 percent of males were killed by their wives or girlfriends.
- Of the murders involving a single victim and a single offender, 92.4 percent of black victims were killed by black offenders; 84.7 percent of white victims were killed by white offenders.
- Of the murders in 2003 for which law enforcement identified the type of weapon, nearly 71 percent (70.9) involved firearms. Offenders used knives or cutting instruments in 13.4 percent of murders; personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet in 7.0 percent of murders; and blunt objects in 4.8 percent of murders. Four percent of murders were committed with other types of weapons.
- In 2003, law enforcement investigation was unable to determine the circumstance in 33.9 percent of murders in the Nation. The supplementary data also showed that more than 16 percent (16.4) of murders were committed during the commission of another felony such as during a robbery or a violation of a narcotic drug law.

Forcible Rape

- An estimated 93,433 forcible rapes occurred in the Nation during 2003. This number represents a 1.9-percent decrease from the 2002 estimate.
- The UCR Program estimated that 63.2 of every 100,000 females in the Nation were victims of forcible rape in 2003. This rate represented a 2.7-percent decrease from the 2002 rate.
- By community type, the rate of forcible rape in the Nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) was estimated at 64.5 forcible rapes per 100,000 females. There were an estimated 75.1 forcible rapes per 100,000 females in cities outside MSAs and 45.7 forcible rapes per 100,000 females in the Nation's nonmetropolitan counties.

Robbery

- The United States had an estimated 413,402 robbery offenses in 2003, which was 1.8 percent fewer robberies than the 2002 estimate. The rate, estimated at 142.2 robberies per 100,000 in population, decreased 2.7 percent from the 2002 estimate.
- The UCR Program estimated that nearly 30 percent (29.9) of all violent crimes in 2003 were robberies.
- Robbery victims collectively lost an estimated \$514 million in 2003, an average dollar loss of \$1,244 per offense.
- Offenders used firearms in 41.8 percent of robberies, strong-arm tactics (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 39.9 percent of robberies, and knives or cutting instruments in 8.9 percent of robberies. Other weapons were used in 9.4 percent of robberies.

Aggravated Assault

- For the tenth consecutive year, the estimated number of aggravated assaults in the Nation declined. Based on law enforcement reports for 2003, the UCR Program estimated 857,921 aggravated assaults, a 3.8-percent decrease compared to the 2002 figure.
- By volume, aggravated assaults comprised 62.1 percent of the estimated total number of violent crimes.
- By rate, the UCR Program estimated that there were 295.0 aggravated assault offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in the Nation, a 4.7-percent decline from the 2002 estimate.
- Aggravated assault offenders used personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 26.9 percent of offenses, firearms in 19.1 percent of offenses, and knives or cutting instruments in 18.2 percent of offenses. Other types of weapons were used in 35.9 percent of aggravated assaults.

Burglary

- The Nation had an estimated 2,153,464 burglaries in 2003, a slight (+0.1 percent) increase from the 2002 estimated figure. The rate of burglary in the United States was 740.5 burglary offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, a 0.9-percent decrease from 2002 data.
- Victims collectively lost an estimated \$3.5 billion as a result of burglaries in 2003 with an average dollar loss of \$1,626 per incident.
- An examination of the burglary data indicated that forcible entry accounted for 62.4 percent, unlawful entry comprised 31.2 percent, and attempted forcible entry made up 6.3 percent of all burglary offenses.
- Most burglaries (65.8 percent) occurred at residences; most residential burglaries (62.0 percent) occurred during the daytime.

Larceny-theft

- The UCR Program estimated larceny-thefts at slightly more than 7 million offenses in 2003. This represents a decrease of 0.5 percent when compared to the 2002 estimate. In 2003, larceny-theft made up 67.3 percent of the estimated volume of property crime.
- By category, thefts from motor vehicles accounted for the largest portion (26.4 percent) of larceny-theft offenses in the Nation.
- In 2003, the value of property taken in larceny-theft offenses collectively was an estimated \$4.9 billion. Property lost to thieves had an average value of \$698 per offense. The highest average dollar loss, \$1,030, was associated with thefts from buildings.
- Nationwide in 2003, 18.0 percent of all larceny-thefts were cleared by arrest or exceptional means; 20.2 percent of larceny-theft clearances involved only juveniles.
- The estimated number of arrests for larceny-theft offenses accounted for 71.3 percent of the estimated total number of arrests for property crimes.

Motor Vehicle Theft

- The UCR Program estimated that nearly 1.3 million motor vehicle thefts occurred in 2003, a 1.1-percent increase in volume when compared to the 2002 data. The rate of motor vehicle theft, estimated at 433.4 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 inhabitants, remained virtually unchanged from the 2002 estimate.
- Automobiles were stolen at a rate of 341.9 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 in population. Commercial vehicles, such as trucks and buses, were stolen at a rate of 86.2 and other types of vehicles at a rate of 38.3.
- Collectively, victims of motor vehicle thefts lost an estimated \$8.6 billion in 2003, which was an average dollar value loss of \$6,797 per offense.
- Nationwide, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 152,934 arrests for

motor vehicle theft.

Arson

- In 2003, 12,776 law enforcement agencies reported 71,319 arson offenses to the UCR Program.
- Of the 71,319 arsons, law enforcement agencies provided supplementary data on 64,043 offenses. Of the arsons for which additional information was provided, law enforcement reported an average dollar loss of \$11,942 per offense.
- By property type, residential arsons had an average dollar loss of \$19,062 for single occupancy dwellings and an average dollar loss of \$23,977 for other residential-type arsons per offense. The average dollar loss for a mobile property arson was \$6,381, and the average dollar loss for other property type arson was \$3,467 per offense.
- The Nation's law enforcement agencies cleared 16.7 percent of reported arsons in 2003. Juveniles comprised 41.3 percent of all the arson clearances.
- An estimated 16,163 people were arrested for arson in 2003, 84.4 percent of whom were male. More than half (50.8 percent) of arson arrestees were under the age of 18; 31.2 percent of arson arrestees were under the age of 15.

Hate Crime

- In 2003, 11,909 agencies actively participated in the hate crime portion of the UCR Program, and 1,967 of those agencies reported 7,489 hate crime incidents involving 8,715 separate offenses, 9,100 victims, and 6,934 known offenders.
- Of the 7,489 hate crime incidents, 7,485 were due to a single-bias, and 4 were due to a multiple-bias.
- More than half (51.4 percent) of all single-bias hate crime incidents in 2003 were racially motivated. Law enforcement investigators attributed nearly 18 percent (17.9) of hate crimes to a religious bias, 16.6 percent to a sexual-orientation bias, 13.7 percent to a bias based on ethnicity/national origin, and 0.4 percent to a disability bias.
- In 2003, 63.3 percent of reported hate crime offenses were classified as crimes against persons, 36.0 percent were classified as crimes against property, and 0.7 percent were classified as crimes against society.
- Law enforcement agencies indicated that intimidation was the most frequently reported hate crime. Intimidation accounted for 31.5 percent of all hate crime offenses and 49.7 percent of crimes against persons.
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property, the most frequently reported hate crime against property, comprised 30.0 percent of all reported hate crime offenses and 83.4 percent of hate crimes against property.

Law Enforcement Employees

- In 2003, there were 3.5 full-time law enforcement employees, including both sworn officers and civilians, per 1,000 inhabitants in the United States.
- Throughout the Nation, 14,072 city, county, state, and tribal police agencies actively participated in the law enforcement segment of the UCR Program. These agencies employed 663,796 full-time officers and 285,146 civilians and furnished law enforcement services to more than 274 million inhabitants.
- Law enforcement in 2003 provided services to the Nation's cities collectively at a rate of 2.3 sworn law enforcement officers for every 1,000 inhabitants. Law enforcement in the Nation's smallest cities, those with less than 10,000 inhabitants, provided services at a rate of 3.3 sworn officers per 1,000 in population, the highest rate among population groups. Law enforcement in the Nation's cities with 25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants provided services at a rate of 1.8 sworn officers per 1,000 in population, the lowest employment rate among the population groups. Law enforcement agencies providing services to metropolitan counties had 2.6 sworn officers for each 1,000 in population, and law enforcement agencies providing services to nonmetropolitan counties had 2.8 sworn officers for each 1,000 in population.
- Most sworn law enforcement officers (88.6 percent) were male. Females comprised the majority (62.5 percent) of civilian law enforcement employees.

***Crime in the United States, 2003*, is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.**

| [Press Releases](#) | [FBI Home Page](#) |

EXHIBIT 2

Violent Crime

Definition

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Trend

Year	Number of offenses	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
2002	1,423,677	494.4
2003	1,381,259	475.0
Percent change	-3.0	-3.9

National Volume, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 1,381,259 violent crimes were committed in the Nation in 2003. This represented a decrease of 3.0 percent from the violent crime figure from 2002. An analysis of 5- and 10-year trend data showed that the 2003 volume fell 3.1 percent when compared to violent crime data from 1999, and it dropped 25.6 percent from the estimate 10 years ago in 1994. (See Table 1, national estimates.)

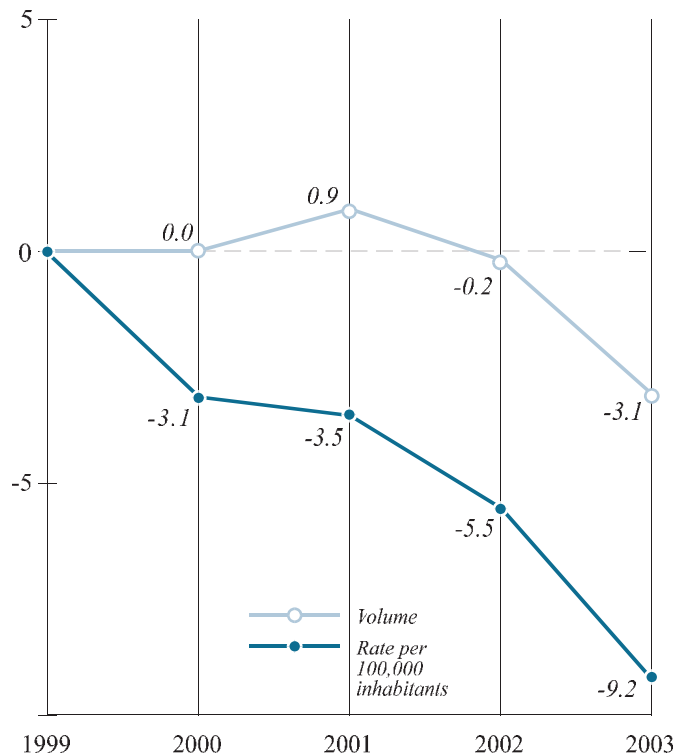
As in previous years, in 2003, aggravated assault was the offense that made up the largest portion of violent crime at 62.1 percent. Robbery accounted for 29.9 percent of violent crime, and forcible rape made up 6.8 percent. Murder was the least often committed violent offense, comprising an estimated 1.2 percent of violent

crime. (Based on Table 1, national estimates.)

The violent crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants (475.0) declined 3.9 percent in 2003 when compared to the previous year's rate. A comparison between violent crime rates in 2003 and 1999 (a five-year trend) disclosed a 9.2-percent drop in the rate. In 2003, there was a 33.4-percent drop in the violent crime rate per 100,000 persons in comparison to figures from 1994 (a 10-year trend). (See Table 1, national estimates.)

Figure 2.2

Violent Crime
Percent Change from 1999



Regional Offense Trends and Rates

The UCR Program separates the United States into four regions: the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West. A map of the United States outlining the regions is included in Appendix III of this book. A breakdown of offense trends and rates by region showed the following:

The Northeast

The Northeast accounted for 18.7 percent of the U.S. population in 2003. An estimated 15.8 percent of the Nation's violent crime occurred in this region. The estimated 218,106 violent crimes in the Northeast represented a 3.5-percent decline from the 2002 estimate. The violent crime rate in this region was 400.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. This 2003 figure represented a 3.9-percent drop when compared to the

EXHIBIT 3

Table 1
Crime in the United States
by Volume and Rate, 1984-2003

Population ¹	Violent crime					Property crime			
	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of Offenses									
Population by year:									
1984-235,824,902	1,273,282	18,692	84,233	485,008	685,349	10,608,473	2,984,434	6,591,874	1,032,165
1985-237,923,795	1,327,767	18,976	87,671	497,874	723,246	11,102,590	3,073,348	6,926,380	1,102,862
1986-240,132,887	1,489,169	20,613	91,459	542,775	834,322	11,722,700	3,241,410	7,257,153	1,224,137
1987-242,288,918	1,483,999	20,096	91,111	517,704	855,088	12,024,709	3,236,184	7,499,851	1,288,674
1988-244,498,982	1,566,221	20,675	92,486	542,968	910,092	12,356,865	3,218,077	7,705,872	1,432,916
1989-246,819,230	1,646,037	21,500	94,504	578,326	951,707	12,605,412	3,168,170	7,872,442	1,564,800
1990-249,464,396	1,820,127	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	12,655,486	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1991-252,153,092	1,911,767	24,703	106,593	687,732	1,092,739	12,961,116	3,157,150	8,142,228	1,661,738
1992-255,029,699	1,932,274	23,760	109,062	672,478	1,126,974	12,505,917	2,979,884	7,915,199	1,610,834
1993-257,782,608	1,926,017	24,526	106,014	659,870	1,135,607	12,218,777	2,834,808	7,820,909	1,563,060
1994-260,327,021	1,857,670	23,326	102,216	618,949	1,113,179	12,131,873	2,712,774	7,879,812	1,539,287
1995-262,803,276	1,798,792	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207	12,063,935	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
1996-265,228,572	1,688,540	19,645	96,252	535,594	1,037,049	11,805,323	2,506,400	7,904,685	1,394,238
1997-267,783,607	1,636,096	18,208	96,153	498,534	1,023,201	11,558,475	2,460,526	7,743,760	1,354,189
1998-270,248,003	1,533,887	16,974	93,144	447,186	976,583	10,951,827	2,332,735	7,376,311	1,242,781
1999-272,690,813	1,426,044	15,522	89,411	409,371	911,740	10,208,334	2,100,739	6,955,520	1,152,075
2000-281,421,906	1,425,486	15,586	90,178	408,016	911,706	10,182,584	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002
2001-285,317,559 ²	1,439,480	16,037	90,863	423,557	909,023	10,437,189	2,116,531	7,092,267	1,228,391
2002-287,973,924 ³	1,423,677	16,229	95,235	420,806	891,407	10,455,277	2,151,252	7,057,379	1,246,646
2003-290,809,777	1,381,259	16,503	93,433	413,402	857,921	10,435,523	2,153,464	7,021,588	1,260,471
Percent change, number of offenses:									
2003/2002	-3.0	+1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-3.8	-0.2	+0.1	-0.5	+1.1
2003/1999	-3.1	+6.3	+4.5	+1.0	-5.9	+2.2	+2.5	+0.9	+9.4
2003/1994	-25.6	-29.3	-8.6	-33.2	-22.9	-14.0	-20.6	-10.9	-18.1
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants									
Year:									
1984	539.9	7.9	35.7	205.7	290.6	4,498.5	1,265.5	2,795.2	437.7
1985	558.1	8.0	36.8	209.3	304.0	4,666.4	1,291.7	2,911.2	463.5
1986	620.1	8.6	38.1	226.0	347.4	4,881.8	1,349.8	3,022.1	509.8
1987	612.5	8.3	37.6	213.7	352.9	4,963.0	1,335.7	3,095.4	531.9
1988	640.6	8.5	37.8	222.1	372.2	5,054.0	1,316.2	3,151.7	586.1
1989	666.9	8.7	38.3	234.3	385.6	5,107.1	1,283.6	3,189.6	634.0
1990	729.6	9.4	41.1	256.3	422.9	5,073.1	1,232.2	3,185.1	655.8
1991	758.2	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.4	5,140.2	1,252.1	3,229.1	659.0
1992	757.7	9.3	42.8	263.7	441.9	4,903.7	1,168.4	3,103.6	631.6
1993	747.1	9.5	41.1	256.0	440.5	4,740.0	1,099.7	3,033.9	606.3
1994	713.6	9.0	39.3	237.8	427.6	4,660.2	1,042.1	3,026.9	591.3
1995	684.5	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	4,590.5	987.0	3,043.2	560.3
1996	636.6	7.4	36.3	201.9	391.0	4,451.0	945.0	2,980.3	525.7
1997	611.0	6.8	35.9	186.2	382.1	4,316.3	918.8	2,891.8	505.7
1998	567.6	6.3	34.5	165.5	361.4	4,052.5	863.2	2,729.5	459.9
1999	523.0	5.7	32.8	150.1	334.3	3,743.6	770.4	2,550.7	422.5
2000	506.5	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0	3,618.3	728.8	2,477.3	412.2
2001 ²	504.5	5.6	31.8	148.5	318.6	3,658.1	741.8	2,485.7	430.5
2002 ³	494.4	5.6	33.1	146.1	309.5	3,630.6	747.0	2,450.7	432.9
2003	475.0	5.7	32.1	142.2	295.0	3,588.4	740.5	2,414.5	433.4
Percent change, rate per 100,000 inhabitants:									
2003/2002	-3.9	+0.7	-2.8	-2.7	-4.7	-1.2	-0.9	-1.5	+0.1
2003/1999	-9.2	-0.3	-2.0	-5.3	-11.8	-4.1	-3.9	-5.3	+2.6
2003/1994	-33.4	-36.7	-18.2	-40.2	-31.0	-23.0	-28.9	-20.2	-26.7

¹Populations are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1990 and 2000 which are decennial census counts.

² The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, are not included in this table.

³ The 2002 crime figures have been adjusted.

NOTE: Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.